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Senator Hoar is reported to have dis covered that nine Democrats in the Senate are in favor of permanent retention of the Philippines. That is nearly one-fourth of the party in the Senate.

Since July 1, 1861, 1,606,189 claims for pensions have been allowed and \$2,389,910,975 has been paid as pensions, and at the present time 745,000 of the 1,000,000 survivors of the war for the Union are receiving pensions

The expressions of members of the Grand Army all over the country make it certain membership is hostile to all the propositions designed to perpetuate the organization by the admittance of their sons to membership

If any part of the testimony of Senator Clark's enemies is true he must regard with favor the proposition to elect senators by popular vote, as it would require less cash to control the popular vote than the high-priced members of the Montana Legislature.

A Chicago paper says Senator Beveridge is in great request as a banquet orator, a committee of the Chicago Club being in Washington now to camp on his doorstep until he consents to attend their function. There are many orators in this country, but the number that can make an effective after-dinner speech is limited.

Ex-Consul Macrum is not so much to be blamed as those who are responsible for his appointment. He is evidently a young man without experience in affairs or aptithem, but one who must be cared for by somebody, so he was made consul to a then unimportant place. It now appears that he is ignorant of the duties of a con-

The reports from Luzon of the murder of prisoners, the burning of villages and other outrages by scattering bands of insurgents show that the war has become a conflict between civilization and savagery like that kept up for years on the frontier against the United States by Indians. The deeds of the Filipinos are as atrocious as were those of the Indians.

Perhaps the American people on both the war for the Union became accustomed to alternate victory and defeat that their spirits did not rise in the of enthusiasm over victory or sink depths of despair when reverse came, but they certainly did not present to the world the hysterical moods of the British people as reflected in the dispatches. which seem almost a loss of self-control.

The letter of Col. Henry Watterson to Mr. August Belmont, written June 20, 1899, has been made public. With the exception of two sentences it is not important. The two sentences of Mr. Watterson that are important are: "The Democratic state ticket just nominated will be elected. Under the operation of the Goebel law the renot left to chance." That is, Mr. Watterson predicted that there would not be a free and fair election in Kentucky in the following November.

Two evangelists of Chicago have adopted Rev. Mr. Sheldon's plan and are reading to ngregations a serial story illusstereopticon views. tes an installment for one week for the next, and, while the what he has prepared, the erates the lantern slides. One of ains that, as they knew they a story "full of snap and ginselected Simon Peter as the central figure, and it is his life-with varialantern slides-which has entertained a large audience for several successive Sunday evenings. It is evident that these gentlemen are the ones the Eastern magazine publisher was looking for not when he was in search of somewrite a "snappy life of Christ."

The impression prevails that other na intervention has brought wars to an end in Europe oftener than they have been a finish, so to speak. III, after defeating Austria in forced to cut short his triumphafter the battle of Solferino and humiliating peace because ervened in a manner which made that government the all; had not France drawn out. and, in 1866, when Prussia was Vienna, in the full flush of Napoleon III intervened, and army on the Rhine, compelled Russia and Italy would vened in behalf of France in 1870 had not made them concessions In 1877, when the victorious army as within sight of the walls of the long-cherished issia of possessing the city that the empire of the Czar seemed

tion by other nations was the Franco-Prusthe opinion that European governments would have interfered to prevent our conquering Spain if Great Britain had not as sumed the friendly attitude she did.

THE PRESENT WAR AND THE CRIMEAN.

began speculation as to how Great Britain by the remark that it had been nearly fifty years since she had engaged in really great war. The reference was to the Crimean war in 1854, but the present was already so far surpasses that in magnitude of forces and extent of operations that on must go further back for a comparison From present appearances this may prove to be the most difficult and costly war that Great Britain has had on her hands since the wars under Wellington from 1793 to 1815 Already she has more men in the field that war will soon exceed that of the other. In the Crimean war Great Britain furnished in South Africa. The Crimean war cost her 69,000,000 pounds, or \$345,000,000, while present one has cost fully one-third of that sum up to date, and it is only fairly begun If it continues for any length of time i will be more costly in men and money, or account of the much greater cost of trans portation and the nature of the operations The Crimean war consisted almost wholly of the siege of Sebastopol, in which British French and Turkish troops fought side by side, and before it ended they were aided by contingents from Sardinia and Sweden The siege lasted nearly a year, from Octoper, 1854, till September, 1855, and while the British did their share toward the reduction and final capture of the place, they did not do the lion's share. The French had three times as many men in the field, 309,400 against Great Britain's 97,860, and their losses in killed and wounded were proportionately greater. Mulhall places the total losses in killed and wounded of the three principal allies in that war at: British 22,182; French, 95,615; Turks, 45,400. Great Britain was in better shape to continue the war after the fall of Sebastopol, which practically ended it, than she was at its beginning. In fact, she was as unprepared for war then as she was for the present war, and the early stages of both showed the same lack of organization, mismanagement of various departments of field service and general unreadiness. All these defects, however, were soon remedied, and when the French were anxious to end the war the British were eager to continue it "The latter," says one historian, "were be ginning to say that England is like the runner, never really ripe for the struggle till he has gained his second wind." But the lecision of France to withdraw her troops from the Crimea and other logical conse-

The present war in South Africa will not be as spectacular as the Crimean war. which consisted of a series of dramatic events on a comparatively small stage, but it is likely to be longer and has already presented greater difficulties of campaigning and conditions requiring new methods of warfare, which the British are slow to learn. No doubt they will learn, and, in the language of the street, they will there;" but the war is likely to prove, in men and money, the most costly one she has had for a hundred years.

quences of the fall of Sebastopol forced

A PERVERSION OF HISTORY. The week in which falls the anniversary of the birth of Washington seems the fitting season in which to call attention to the misrepresentation resulting from the persistent assumption and declaration that Washington and Jefferson held the same political opinions, and that it is proper to speak of the party of Washington and Jefferson, and for those who claim to be the political successors of Jefferson to hole party meetings on Washington's birthday Because Washington attempted, as the choice of the whole country for President to have representatives of the then two unnamed parties in his Cabinet, it is claimed that he was in political accord with Jefferson. Such claim is not valid Jefferson would have gone out of Washngton's Cabinet before the close of the first term, and he did go out at the close of the first quarter of his second term, for the reason that he was not in accord with Washington and Hamilton, and desired to be at liberty to become the open leader of the party opposed to Washington. Jefferson was the leader of the opposition. He differed from Washington on every important question then before the country. Washington believed in a strong central government; Jefferson was the author of the once famous resolutions of 1798, which declared it to be the right of States to ignore and nullify acts of Congress obnoxious to their people. Jefferson was the ally of France and the foe of Great Britain; Washington distrusted the French revolutionists and strove to keep peace with Great Britain, for which he was denounced an Anglomaniac seeking to establish monarchy in the United States. Congress passed and Washington approved an excise law laying a tax on whisky. Jefferson denounced it as an odious tax; and, encouraged by demagogues in Jefferson's party, the collection of the tax was resisted and Washington called out the militia to enforce it. Jefferson himself declared against the course pursued by Washington in let-

of freemen. It is claimed that these reports

victory. More recently, when Japan was the inventions of his enemies. Unfortunate- good deal of money to do this, but the an- all of the defendants have denied the "political errors," though honest in inten-

In the place of that noble love of liberty and republican government which carried glican monarchical aristocratical party has over us the substance, as they have already the forms, of the British government. The main body of our citizens, however, remain true to their republican principles. Against us are the executive, the judiciary, two out of three branches of the Legislature, all the officers of the government, etc.

The executive at that time was George government, which already had "the forms of the British government." True, Jefferson was wont to refer to Washington as the dupe controlled by Hamilton, but, as Washington pursued a policy which Jef-When the present war in South Africa belong to the same party, alluded to so frequently in modern times as the party of Washington and Jefferson.

In this connection the views entertained by Washington regarding Jefferson and his party should be noted, to show that they were political opponents. During the last months of his life Washington was deeply interested in the elections in Virginia just prior to the presidential election. He wrote a letter to Patrick Henry, urging him to be a candidate either for Congress or the State Assembly. Among other things in

to bring to the view of a person of your discernment the endeavors of a certain party among us to disquiet the public mind with unfounded alarms, to arraign every act of the administration and to set the people at variance with their government and to embarrass all its measures. . . . Unfortunately, and extremely do I regret | edy. the State of Virginia has taken the lead in this opposition. I have said the State, because the conduct of its Legislature, in the eyes of the world, will authorize the expression and because it is an incontrovertible fact that the principal leaders of the opposition dwell in it.

"The principal leaders of the opposition" here alluded to were Jefferson, Madison and Randolph, and "the conduct of Legislature" regretted and condemned the passage of Jefferson's resolutions of 1798, which in this letter Washington declares, with sorrow, no other State, with the exception of Kentucky, "gave legislative countenance." Elsewhere in the letter he declares that "the tendency of their neasures [the resolutions of 1798] would destroy the Union." showing that Washington was not only hostile to Jefferson's ideas at that time, but believed them to be full of danger because they contained the germ of secession. Washington was a zealous supporter of the Federal candidate for Congress in his district, riding ten miles

the day of the election to deposit his vote. There is nothing new in the foregoing facts, since any exhaustive political history of that period or biography of the fathers of the Republic contains the details, of which but two or three points are given here. It is important, however, to restate such facts when there seems to be a persistent purpose in certain quarters change them. There was no more a party of Washington and Jefferson than there was a party of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MOTH.

The gypsy moth issue in Massachusetts

is acquiring an importance which is likely

to cast the anti-expansion question, so ag-

itating to statesmen of that common-

wealth, quite in the shade. The gypsy moth Great Britain to accede to the termination is an insect destructive to trees and vegetation which was set loose in the region of Boston by accident some years ago. An entomologist brought a few specimens of the moth from a foreign country for the purpose of studying their characteristics, and, later, adding them in a defunct state to his collection. Unfortunately an open door and a strong wind one day combined to give the captives liberty, and they at pre-empted territory, settled down and proceeded to raise large and active families. The alarm was given and terrible stories were told of their destructive possibilities and of the rapidity with which they would spread over a country. The public was assured that the gypsy moth could create greater havoc than any other insect, and that measures were promptly taken to check its progress not only would the forests and orchards of the State be destroyed, but the raising of farm crops would be impossible. Indeed, to judge by the talk on the suba moth panic was imminent and would probably have occurred had not the tension been relieved by the Legislature, which made an appropriation of a consid erable sum of money to be used in the work of exterminating the pest. That was several years ago, and every year since further and each time a larger appropriation for continuing the work has been asked and granted. Stories of the destructiveness of the insect and of the difficulty of getting rid of it have steadily grown larger and more impressive, and have been supplemented by pictures in the illustrated press, showing the moth in various stages of development-as a winged creature clustered in great masses on tree trunk with intent to crawl up deposit its eggs, written all over specimen; or, as hideous worms, gobbling up the foliage, crawling over houses and walks, dropping or pedestrians, and otherwise making life a burden to human beings resident within the boundaries of Massachusetts. It has even broken into the lit erary magazines and unsuspecting readers thereof are apt to come suddenly upon life when they are looking for poetry or other soothing literature. According the newspaper and magazine accounts the entire country has only been saved from moth commission. The pest has not been destroyed, but it has been kept down. It

clothing. It took a good many men and a

nual reports of the commission showed, charges against them in the most solemn no difficulty was experienced in getting appropriations running into the hundred thousands, and taxpayers were supposed to be grateful that the dreaded insect plague had been handled so cheaply

voice. Now, however, opposition has arisen. It is boldly charged that the legislatures heretofore have been "worked" by a coming and lucrative job; that the gypsy moth is by no means so difficult of extermination as represented, but that experiments by private citizens show that it succumbs to paris green and other poisons as quickly as ordinary bugs. It is further asserted that the commission really cultivates the moth; that is, when it finds a colony of the by the public, it permits them to spread until their track is plainly visible, then cuts down an acre or so of good trees by way of demonstrating its usefulness and activity. The declaration is also flatly made that the commission "doctors" its returns in order to produce the desired impression on the Legislature. In this way the gypsy moth has got into politics and is causing more disturbance in the Legislature than all the Atkinson-Aguinaldo literature can do. The rural residents of Massachusetts are far more concerned over the expansion or anti-expansion of the moth and its fund than over the expansion of the country. The wretched little crawler is local issue, but it takes a position in the given, makes quite an entomological com-

TRIAL BY YELLOW JOURNALS.

Roland Burnham Molineux may be in directly guilty of the poisoning of Mrs Katharine J. Adams, but many people who have watched the case since its development believe he did not have fair treatment. There will always be doubt when a person is convicted of a capital offens solely on circumstantial evidence, and there will be still more doubt when that person has been convicted in sensational news papers before he has been tried legally by a jury. Molineux was justified in protesting in court that yellow journalism had put price on his head, for he had been convicted by at least two newspapers long before his trial began. These papers first theorized on his guilt, next printed deductions on these theories in big type, and then started in to prove their theories and inferences were correct. Everybody who knew Molineux was interviewed or induced to write signed articles, some possibly for a consideration. Evidence was thus manufactured by wholesale, and it was no doubt read by some, if not all, of the twelve men who later found the defendant guilty of murder. Many of the witnesses who testified in court were the same whose few grains of fact had been woven into fictional stories by imaginative reporters, and they naturally tried to tell as good stories as the reporters had previously told for them How far did this kind of testimony influence the jurors? Were they judicially minded enough to throw out the chaff and consider only the grains of truth? Did they ignore the black-type articles in the sensational newspapers and weigh only the evidence presented in court? These are some of the questions Molineux had mind when he called himself the victim of yellow journalism.

It is within the province, and sometimes the duty, of newspapers to expose wrongdoing and quicken the public conscience in the performance of the right, but no newspaper is justified in hounding a man to death simply for the purpose of supporting a theory or creating a sensation. The employment of detectives by newspapers to secure evidence and the payment of money to witnesses for the "right kind" of testimony may be up-to-date journalism in New York, but it is not the standard fairminded people admire, and the victim of it has a right to protest.

A FARCICAL TRIAL. The so-called trial of certain policemen now going on before the Beard of Safety presents some features which should tract the attention of every person who be lieves in good government, obedience to law and fair play. The proceedings leading up to the present trial date back to las Dec. 15, when, without charges filed, reasons assigned or any warning whatever, wenty-one members of the police force were summarily discharged and new men appointed in their places. As all the discharged men had been assessed for Mr l'aggart's campaign fund they might reasonably have expected some consideration. It came in a way least expected. The manner of their discharge was as plain a vioation of the charter as was their previous assessment for political purposes. The proceeding was so arbitrary as to start ublic discussion, and the discharged men felt so outraged that they brought suit to test the legality of the board's action. The men who brought the suit had been on the force for different periods ranging from two to twelve years. After argument in which the city attorney defended the movals, Judge Carter held that under the charter policemen cannot be discharged except for written reasons previously entered upon the records of the board. Upon this the mayor and his cabinet held a consultation and decided to reinstate the discharged men and suspend them at or pending the trial of charges to be pr ferred by the superintendent. As months had elapsed since the men were removed without any charges being filed it is evident this part of the proceeding was an afterthought and the charges trumped up to meet the situation created by Judge Carter's decision, and, if possible, to aliay the storm of public censure for violation of the charter and unjust treatment of the men. Some of the charges were serious and others frivolous, but the serious ones were of such a character that if they were

be properly characterized as rubbish. Any men. If they deserved dismissal the prosecution has failed to prove it. On the other hand, the testimony of the men themselves Thus the matter stood up to this year, has brought to light some scandalous practices of the city administration and a general condition of favoritism and rottenness that calls louder for reform among those over the force than in the force itself. The so-called trial is a perfunctory proceeding. As the decision of the Board of Safety is a foregone conclusion the whole proceeding

The Canadian "sleeping girl," who for the last year or so has been taking naps varying in length from one week to four, is said to be regarded by her neighbors as something near a saint. If "sleepy headedness" was commonly accepted as a sign of sainthood, how encouraged some of the girls outside of Canada would feel when they come down late to breakfast! So astute a man as H. C. Frick should be

able to see that Mr. Carnegie's design in forcing him out of the partnership, leaving behind to Carnegie's care two-thirds of his fortune, is one of the benevolent schemes of the much-advertised philanthropist to secure for Frick the blessings of povertypoverty being the blessing needed by the other fellow.

When Cardinal Gibbons and Rev. Lyman Abbott jumped into the arena and opposed woman suffrage they stirred up a hornet's nest that will probably not be quieted down during the rest of their natural lives. They deserve no pity. They are both old enough to know when discretion is the better part of valor.

A contributor to a Boston paper protests lecause a "dude" officiated as usher in one of the churches last Sunday, and "performed other offices of a still more reverential nature." But perhaps he was doing

Miss Susan B. Anthony has been succeeded by Mrs. "Carrie" Chapman Catt leader of the suffrage movement. It is to be said in behalf of Miss Anthony that she never wrote it "Susie."

A quick lunch trust has been formed, bu the public should not trust to a quick lunch. It is unhealthful

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

The Grinding Hand. The automobile is called "she:" accordng to this code it takes a man, you plainly

see, to keep her in the road. The Primitive Ruling Passion.

Mr. Microbe-My love, they've put our picture in the paper. Mrs. Microbe-Dear me! Was my hat on

straight?

The Collision The longest lane will have a turn. So speed right on, O scorcher gay: Around that curve your doom you'll earn. Another scorcher heads this way.

His Opportunity.

"What is tobacco heart, Harvey?" "Oh, it is a heart disease which wome get who continually agitate themselves by nagging their husbands for smoking."

Why Song Is Sung. The poet does not sing for bays.

Nay, not for fame he tunes his lays; Throughout the year, or shine or freeze He sings to earn his bread and cheese.

Power of Imagination.

Tibbs-What a bloodthirsty looking le hese Kentucky politicians are! Jibbs-What's the matter with That's a group photograph of

Girlish Ways.

"Did you enjoy Mayme's photographs her trip abroad? "Yes; she hadn't put names on any they were.'

Footnotes. Executive ability is a talent for getting other people to let us furnish advice while

they do the work. Man is given a sense of humor so he can still enjoy life after making himself ridicu-

In a mild winter people who have bought all-wool flannels think the forecast man ought to give them their money back

Women weep at a wedding to keep th bridegroom from feeling as conceited as he

A politician makes his office serve him statesman makes his office serve th

The trusts will trust the trust companies out the trust companies won't always trust A good mother-in-law is one who sympa-

thizes with a man when his wife doesn't. Woman is superior to man, of course, bu

she can't back a horse and wagon up to

LITERARY NOTES.

It is said that William Dean Howells's next rovel will deal, not as is usual in thi author's work, with Americans, but large ly with Germans, and that Mr. Howells is about to make a trip to the German city where the scene is to be laid.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, who does

reat many things in addition to teaching

at Columbia College, and "some of them well," as a literary critic rather unkindly remarks, contributes an essay to each Saturday issue of the New York Commercia Advertiser over the pseudonymn of "Rafford Pyke." Pyke's matter is rather clever. The lady who is known as Sarah Grand has just performed upon her novel, "The Heavenly Twins," an interesting operation She has cut from it the narrative of Israfil and Diavolo, and has issued it as a distinct

this course is the result of a number of requests from readers. The late R. D. Blackmore could never endure to have advertisements printed on hi books, and when a cheap edition of "Lorna Doone" appeared, with a flambuoyant assertion on the back cover that "Blank's cocoa is the best," he sent a peppery letter to the publisher, and ended with the quaint

anti-climax: "And besides, I have had to

book, under the title, "The Tenor and the

Boy." According to the publisher's note

drink chocolate for some time, and I know Blank's cocoa is the worst.' Ruskin and Emerson were little in sympathy. The former wrote to a friend after a visit from the American: "I found his mind a total blank on matters of art, and had a fearful sense of the whole being of him as a gentle cloud-intangible." As for Emerson, he said of the Englishman: nder such a genius can be possessed so black a devil. I cannot pardon him for a despondency so deep. It is detestable in a man of such powers, in a poet, a seer

Seumas MacManus, the gifted Irish auhor is preparing to go back to the bogs

MR. DOOLEY -ON THE-

POLITICS OF KENTUCKY

By FINLEY P. DUNNE.

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terfere," said Mr. Hennessy, "they'll be bloodshed in Kentucky."

"What business is it iv Mack's?" Mr Dooley protested. "Th' war's in this counor Chiny or on th' headwaters iv th' Bozoon river in th' sooltynate iv-iv-I din naw what-thin 'twud be th' jooty gover'mint f'r to resolve that th' interests iv humanity an' civilization an' th' advancement iv th' human kind required that we shud step in an' put a head on wan or both iv th' parties. But they's no reason now, me boy, f'r us to do annything, f'r these are our own people an' 'tis wan iv their rights undher th' martial law, that's th' foundation iv our institutions, to bate each other to death whiniver an' whereiver they plaze. 'Twud be all r-right f'i th' Imperor Willum to come in an' take a hand, but Gawd help him if he did, or th Presidint iv th' Fr-rinch or th' Imperor iv Chiny. 'Twud be all r-right f'r thim. An', though we might meet thim at the dure an' hand thim wan f'r their impydince we'd be in th' wrong. 'Twud be a good job f'r Aggynaldoo, too, if he cud find himsilf an' had th' time. It must be clear to him be what news he hears whin th' other pilgrim father, Sinitor Hoar, calls on him in th' three where he makes his home, that what Kentucky needs now is wan, an' on'y wan, stable gover'mint an' a little public peace. He might restore peace at home an abroad be cuttin' in, but th' poor la-ad has other things to think iv. I'd like to see him. It must be near a year since he had a shave or a hair cut, barrin' ridges made be bullets as he cleared th' fences."

"It looks to me as though th' Reypublican was wr-rong," said Mr. Hennessy with the judicial manner of a man withou prejudices.

"Iv coorse he's wrong," said Mr. Dooley. "He starts wrong. An' th' Dimmycrats ar-re r-right. They're always r-right. 'Tis position. Th' Dimmycrats r-right an' th' Raypublicans has th' jobs It all come up because our vinerated party, Hinnissy, ain't quick at th' count. Man an' boy I've taken an intherest in politics all me life an' I find th' on'y way to win an iliction is to begin f'r to count th' minyit ye've completed th' preliminaries iv closin' th' polls an' killin' th' other judges an' clerks.

"Th' Dimmycrats counted, but th' count came too late. Be th' time th' apparent an' hidjous majority iv th' Raypublicans was rajooced to nawthin' an' a good liberal, substantial, legal an' riotous Dimmycratic majority put in its place be ordher iv th coorts th' commonwealth iv Kentucky an Jack Chinn, th' Raypublican that's been so long in th' job an' has become so wedded to it that ye cuddent shake him out with a can iv joynt powdher. It seems to him that there niver was a time whin he wasn't Gov'nor.

"Th' Dimmycrats get together an' call on that learned an' incorruptible joodishary that's done so much to ilivate th' party into high office, an' whin th' dure iv th' saloon is locked they say, 'Bill,' they say, 'we're bein' robbed uv our suffrage,' "Th' hated enimy has stolen th' ballot an' thrampled on th' r-rights citizens,' says they, 'in southern part iv th' State faster thin we counties,' they say. 'They now hol' th' jobs,' they say, 'an' if they stay in they'se

"If th' Presidint doesn't step in an' in- crat again thin there wud be iv ilictin' Raypublican if we got in,' they say "Do ye mix us up a replevy writ an

> thim," they say. So th' judge passes out a replevy writ be virtue iv th' thrust that's been reposed in him be th' comity an' gives it to Colonel Jack Chinn, wan iv th' leaders iv th' Kentucky bar, f'r to sarve. An' Colonel Jack Chinn ar-rms himsilf as becomes a riprisintative iv a gr-reat coort goin' to sarve a sacred writ iv replevy on the usurper to th' loftlest, or wan tv th' loftiest, jobs that th' people iv a gloryous State can donate to a citizen. He sthraps on three Gatlin guns, four revolvers, two swords, a rifle, a shotgun, a baseball bat a handgrenade (to be used on'y in case of thirst), a pair iv handcuffs, brass knuckles, a sandbag, a piece of lead pipe in a stockin', a rabbit's foot f'r luck, a stove lid an a can iv dinnymite, an' with siveral iv his cillybrated knives behind his ears, in his hair, between his teeth an' gleamin' f'rm his pockets he sallies forth on his sacred successfully resists all charges ly th' bartinder. Th' clerk goes up to th' Statehouse where the Gov-nor is ixicutin' th' high thrust reposed in him be himsilf, behind breastworks an' guarded be some of th' most desp'rate an' pathriotic ruffyans in th' State. "What have ye there?" says his ixicillincy, with his hand on th' sthring iv a dinnymite gun. "A writ fr'm th' coort bouncin' ye fr'm ye'er high office," says th' clerk. "As a law abidin' citizen." says nis ixcillincy, "an' an official enthrusted be th' people iv this glad State with th' exicution iv th' statutes I bow to th' law," he says. "But," he says, "I'll be hanged if 'll bow to th' decree iv anny low-browed, oussilanimous Dimmycratic coort." ays. "Sojers," he says, "seize this disurber iv the peace an' stick him in th' cellar. Jawn," he says, "ar-rni ye'ersilf an' proceed to th' Raypublican timple iv justice in Hogan's saloon an' have th' stanch an' upright Judge Blood prepare some good honist writs iv th' party iv Lincoln an' Grant,' he says. 'In th' manetime as th' constituotion has lost it's sights an th' cylinder don't revolve,' he says, 'I suspind it an' proclaim martial law, he says, 'I want a law,' he says,' that mesilf an' all other good citizens can rayspict,' he says. 'I want one,' he says, 'that's been made undher me own personal supervision, ne says, 'Good hand-made copper distilled wan hundhred tin proof martial law ought to be good f'r anny Kentuckyan,' he says, So th' nex' ye hear th' sojers ar-re chasin' th' coorts out iv th' State, th' Legislature is meetin' in Duluth, Pinsacola an' Bangor, Maine, an' a comity iv citizens, consistin' iv th' best gun fighters iv th' State ar-re meetin' to decide how th' conthroversay can be decided without loss iv blood or jobs. While they're in session th' Gov'nor is in contimpt iv court, th' coorts ar-re in contimpt iv th' Gov'nor, an' if anybody but Tiddy Rosenfelt has anny other feelin f'r avether iv thim I haven't heerd his

"They ought to fire out th' Roypublican," said Mr. Hennessy. "Sure 'tis comin' to a nice state iv affairs whin th' likes iv him can defy th' coorts."

"True f'r ye," said Mr. Dooley. "But I don't like th' looks iv it fr'm our side iv th' house. Whiniver a Dimmycrat has to go to coort to win an iliction I get suspicious. They're something wr-rong in Kentucky, Hinnissy. We were too slow. Th' inimy

no more chanst iv iver ilictin' a Dimmy- got th' first cheat." Jane's Album. Milly Amos used to say that if a woman were to see all the dishes that she had to

and cots of his native Donegal. Unfortunately for readers who do not enjoy Irisn dialect fiction the Atlantic mails are not closed against it, and the departure of Mr. MacManus from American shores will not keep his productions out of the magazines. He takes with him the order from a New York publisher for an extended novel of Irish life and character. Hitherto his work has been confined to sketches and short

stories. Among the reminiscences of Ruskin this statement has been dug up: "What a divine thing is laziness! I owe whatever remains of health I have to it in myself, and the getting hold of these things which I have so long been in search of to the same blessed virtue in you. What I suffer on the other hand from the 'industries' of human beings there's no talking of. What a busy place hell must be! We get the look of it sery in our activ est places-what political economy there. 'devil take the hindmost' in general.' Isn't it the enforced laziness that makes a sea voyage the best and surest form of re-

cuperation?" This casual comment by Mr. W. L. Alden in a recent London letter is worth reading "There are those who have the idea that a novel becomes more real if its characters are real. This is a great mistake. Take your nearest friend and put him into a novel. He will not seem to the reader as real as a hero whom you create without the aid of a model; that is to say, if you are able to create a hero, and if you are not you cannot write a novel. I say nothing of the ethics of the thing. To my mind the man who puts living people in his novel does the same sort of thing as the man with a kodak, who takes surreptitious snapshots of ladies bathing at the seashore. Such photographs may amuse certain class of people, but they do not confer much honor on the photographer."

literature that a story must be either long or short, and that there is no place for any work of fiction that lies between the short story and the novel. A New York publishing house is about to earn the gratitude of authors by furnishing a market for stories that belong to that no-man's land. between 8,000 and 60,000 words. Hitherto such stories have been rejected by the magazines because they were too long, and by book publishers because they were too short, but there is no reason to suppos that the public has any prejudice against fiction in this form. "The next step," the Springfield Republican, "will be to find a suitable word to describe a story that is too long for a short story and not quite ong enough for a novelet. 'Novelet' itself. by the way, is not adequate to the demands made upon it, for it seems to imply that a book is not merely short, but rather light and trifling. Perhaps, as the conventions barriers go down, a numerical classification will be necessary. A story of 10,000 words or over would be a 'tenthou,' and a short novel perhaps a 'hundredthou.' Literature seems to go by quantity nowadays."

It has been one of the superstitions of

WISDOM OF MAGAZINE FICTION Sing Sing has several men who were sent

there simply because they had Axminster desires and rag-carpet capacities.-The Of all the miracles Chicago has wrought know of none like this-the gulf it has

put between the second generation and the first.-A Patient Love. There is a pleasure in yielding to some temptations that more than compensates for the pain of any previous resistance.

-The Brass Bottle. The blessed Jews! I love them because they rarely die and never grow old. In this way their faces and their voices cheat me

into the delusion that I, myself, am still oung.-A Patient Love. Wonderful imagination of motherhood that can bring childhood back from the

dust of the grave and banish the wrinkles

man than a scrap of faded calico.-Aunt

wash before she died, piled up together before her in one pile, she'd lie down and die right then and there.—Aunt Jane's Album. A woman doesn't know anything about to larn. Politics comes nath'ral to a man. knew how to vote befure I'd been here a month, an' Timothy cud mark a ballot befure he cud r-read. But ye'd [Molly Donahuel not know whether to put across or yer ballot or to cut it on the bias .- Mol

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Taylor, the wife of the Governor of the exciting times in Frankfort. She visited the soldiers each day and carried to them baskets of cake and sweetmeats.

A company delivering milk in New York offers \$500 to be distributed to the ten drivers who return the greatest number of its bottles during this year. These bottles cost the company about five cents each, and thousands of them are retained by cuscomers, it is said, as depositories for jam and similar delicacies.

A remarkable action at law has been commenced in Kansas, where Mrs. Catherine Smith is suing the city of Columbus for \$15,000 damages on the ground that through the neglect of the proper authorities to enforce the prohibition law her husband has become an habitual drunkard. The case has aroused much interest among the lega

fraternity in the West. Two grandsons of Li Hung Chang are at present in San Francisco taking a course at the Vanderbilt College. Dr. Walter Lambuth, secretary of the Methodist Board of Missions, is their mentor. The young men have discarded their pigtails and dress in European style. They are accomplished Chinese scholars and speak English flu-

They do queer things in South Africa From Rensburg, in Cape Colony, comes the news that a train loaded with supplies and without any engine somehow got started on a down grade within the British lines and was headed for the Boer lines. It was seen to be impossible to stop the train, so rather than have the supplies reach the Boers the British gunners directed their guns on the cars and destroyed them and their con-

Mark Twain's recent scathing denuncialargely by personal experience, Mr. Clemens's daughter, who died a few years ago was an ardent "Scientist" and during her last illness she refused to employ a p cian. Her father, who has never had the least sympathy with the faith, finally succeeded in bringing a doctor to her bedsde but it was too late. The girl's death may not have been attributable to this neglect but Mr. Clemens so regarded it, it is said Underneath all that light and brilliant satire in the Christian Science article that brought smiles to the faces of so many readers, was the father's deep, unspeakable grief.

Of those who have the "long road" traveled o'er, Not one will bring the news of it, before Thou, too, must start on it-mind thou Without regret-thou shalt return no more

-Omar Khayyam (Garner)

The Boer stood on the rocky veldt And calmly swept the kopje I never," said the Briton, " Such firing. Hey, there! Stopje!" "Oh, no." the wily Boer rep "You have attacked my trek, sought to steal my gol

-Philadelphia North America

What did you, then, expek?"